

CASTLE DONINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Public Health Department, Council Offices, CASTLE DONINGTON, Near Derby.

20th July, 1946.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1945.

To the Minister of Health, The Chairman and Members of the Castle Donington Rural District Council.

Gentlemen,

In accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 28/46 dated 11th February, 1946, this report, on grounds of economy, is made as brief as possible. No statistical analyses are shown, but, as requested by the Minister, a note on the drinking water supply is included and copies of analyses are appended.

The high level of health of the population noted during the War years was maintained.

In the first three months of the year there was a wide epidemic of measles. Each of the eleven villages in the area was involved and there were two hundred and fifty nine cases. One hundred and fourteen cases were notified from Castle Donington and ninety seven from Kegworth. Bronchitis was a common complication and although there were a number of secondary pneumonias there were no deaths. For the second year in succession cases of whooping cough were few in number and mild in character. There were ten notifications compared with thirteen in 1944 and fifty seven in 1943. There was a total of thirty-four cases of scarlet fever, twenty two of them occurring in Kegworth. This number was slightly less than the average of the two preceding years.

As in previous years pneumonia occurred sporadically, most of the cases being notified from Castle Donington.

There was a fall from forty eight cases of dysentery in 1944 to nine in the year in review. Five of the cases were in non-civilians. Two more cases were children of a man recently discharged from the forces and himself found to be infected with Sonne dysentery. The remaining case had a history of a similar attack shortly after demobilisation.

There were no cases of diphtheria during the year. This was the first time, since records have been kept, that there were no cases of this dangerous disease to be noted in the Annual Report. In 1944 there was one case, in 1943 there were six, and in the year before forty-two.

All the medical practitioners in the area co-operated in working the Council's immunisation scheme. Great assistance was given by the Health Visitors attached to the County Council.

At the end of 1945 twelve hundred and nineteen children out of the estimated total of eighteen hundred and twenty eight had been immunised. Although this aggregate was good, the percentage of immunised pre-school age children was still much too low. The occurrence of epidemic diphtheria might have serious consequence in this group.

The death rate was 11.5 per thousand total population, the rate for England and Wales being 11.4. The connected total live births was one hundred and thirty-four to give a live birth rate of 16.8. The rate for England and Wales was 16.1. The still birth rate for the area was 0.5 and for England and Wales it was 0.46. There were four still births.



Five children died under one year of age. This gave an infantile death rate of 37 per thousand related births. The comparable figure for England and Wales was 46. There were no deaths from diarrhoea or enteritis in children under two years. The rate for England and Wales was 5.6.

The supply of drinking water was satisfactory both as regards quality and quantity, but complaints of low pressure were made from time to time by householders in The Barroon and Park Lane districts of Castle Donington.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

T. M. MONTFORD,

Medical Officer of Health.

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APPENDAGE TO ANNUAL REPORT, 1945.

WATER SUPPLY.

Chemical Samples Taken. Bacteriological Samples Taken.

Every month. Leicester Corporation (All satisfactory)

26/6/1945 Loughborough Fortnightly Corporation (All satisfactory) (Copy below)

Long Eaton Monthly

(All satisfactory) U.D.C.

CASTLE DONINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Satisfactory. Kegworth ·

(Leicester Tap supply)

Long Whatton (Loughbor ough

Satisfactory.

Tap supply)

Castle Donington

Satisfactory

(Long Eaton and Leicester Tap Supply)

> Particulars of the proportion of dwelling houses and population supplied from public mains :-

> > 2401 Houses in district Houses supplied by public mains 1918 Proportion of houses on mains 79.8% Proportion of population on mains 80.0%

ANALYSIS OF A SAMPLE OF WATER RECEIVED ON 27th June, 1945 from BOROUCH OF LOUGHBOROUGH.

Labelled - Tap at Fuller & Hamblys, Hathern.

Date 26/6/45.

11/10/1945

(Copy below)

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER 100,000

Appearance Clear and	bright			
Colour Hazen:	15	Odour	Nil	
Slight yellow-brown				
Reaction pH Neutral	7.2	Free Carbonic Acid	0.8	
Electric Dorduotivity at 20° C.	340	Total Solids dried		
•		at 180° C.	23.0	
Oblorine in Oblorides	1.6 Alkalinity as calcium			
		Carbonate	9.0	
Hardness Total	17.5	Temporary 7.0 Permane	nt 10.5	
Nitrogen in Nitrates	0.20	Nitrogen in Nitrites	Less than	
			0.001	
Free Ammonia	0.022	Ammoniacal Nitrogen		
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0084	Albuminoid Nitrogen		
Oxygen Absorbed in 4 hours		_		
at 27° 0.	0.145			
Metals	Absent			
Free chlorine reaction	Absent			

BACTERIOLOGICAL PISULTS.

(Baoteriological sample dech ...mared on collection)

1 day a. // (3. 2 days at 37° C. 3 days @ 20°C.

Number of "Bacteria" growing on Agar per cc.orml. in 1 30 7

with the property of Burn Branch action to Santage of the All the second of the second o with the standard with the standard of the A Standard Comment of the world in the man in the standard of the sta and the second of the second of the second A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR Marchan - Ethin Police Day on the Control of State

Presumptive coliform reaction Present - Absent 100 c.c.
Bact. coli. Present - Absent 100 c.c.
Cl. welchii Reaction Present 100 c.c. Absent 10 c.c.

This sample is clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from iron and other metals. It is moderately hard in character and contains no excess of salinity or mineral constituents in solution. It has very faint colour but is of satisfactory organic quality and of a high standard of bacterial purity.

These results are consistent with a wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

REPORT ON A SAMPLE OF WATER FROM DERWENT WATER VALLEY BOARD, BAMFORD, on October 12th, 1945.

MARK FILTERED WATER FROM OUTLET OF BURBAGE SYPHON, GRINDLEFORD, October 11th. 1945.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.

Suspended matter faint trace (containing Alumina)
Appearance of a column 2 ft long clear : faintly yellowish
Hazen colour 5. 0
Taste normal
Odour normal

CHEMICAL EXA		Parts per 100,000
	tal Solids dried at 180 C	7.15
	lorides in terms of Chlorine	1.20
	uivalent to Sodium Chloride	1.97
	trites	none
	trates as Nitrogen	0.030
	isonous Metals (Leads etc)	none
Ожу	ygen Absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80 F	0.071
Amr	moniacal Nitrogen	0.0022
	buninoid Nitrogen	0.0048
Fre	ee Carbon dioxide	0.30
Res	sidual Alumina in solution	None
Res	sidual Alumina in suspension	faint trace
pH	value	6.8
MINERAL ANAI	LYSIS	
Sil	lica	0 .5 7
Alı	umina and Iron Oxide	0.11
Lin	ne in terms of CaO	1.35
	gnesia in terms of MgO	0.50
ຣຟ	lphates in terms of SO ₃	1.68
Chl	lorides in terms of Cl	1.20
Nit	trates in terms of N2O5	0.12
Car	rbonates in terms of CO2	0.55
Tot	tal Iron in terms of Fe	0.025
Pro	obable combination of Mineral Constituen	te
Sil	lica	0.57
	mina and Iron Oxide	0.11
	Lcium Carbonate	1.25
	lcium Sulphate	1.58
	gnesium Sulphate	1.13
	gnesium Chloride	0.28
	lium Sulphate	~ =
	lium Chloride	1.65
	lium Nitrate	0.18
		6.75
Cal	culated Hardness.	
	Tempinar	1.3
	Permanen	2.4

REMARKS. The oxygen absorbed and Albuminoid Nitrogen figures are reasonably low and show the water to be of a satisfactory degree of organic purity. The slightly high Ammoniacal figure may be due to reduction of Nitrates.

With regard to residual alumina, the faint trace of suspended matter was found to contain alumina, although the amount present was too small to determine. There was no alum in solution.

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